Nippon Times

NO. 16,293 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 20 Sen

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF TURKS OBSERVED AT CRUCIAL MOMENT

Sensational Report Forthcoming From National Assembly, Reich Papers Predict

Domei

BERLIN, July 30.—Breaking their deliberate silence on the Turkish question, all German morning papers today published the dispatch from Sofia which predicted a sensational report to be forthcoming from the Turkish National Assembly to be opened on August 2.

Prophesying that a surprise will likely be in store for the Turkish deputies on returning from their vacation, the dispatch said that they would have to vote on the decision taken by its Government of the allegedly severed diplomatic and economic relations with Germany. The decision is being considered by Anglo-American quarters as the first step toward Turkey's entry into the war, the report stated.

The dispatch went on to state that the Turkish Government should realize that anything in the nature of a territory guarantee would not be given to Turkey by the Anglo-Americans. Further anti-Axis steps are sure to follow first as in the case of chromium exports to Germany when the Turkish Government found itself faced with a British ultimatum which was supported by the Soviets and United States after an agreement had been reached among them as to the treatment of this problem.

The dispatch predicted that in the near future combined anti-Axis pressure on Turkey would begin to make itself felt. Turkey would be asked to grant to them certain facilities on Turkish soil such as air and naval bases considered as requisites for operations in the Aegean and in the Balkans, the dispatch said, and advised the German Government to be prepared for Turkey to shift from passive belligerency to active participation in the war.

It pointed out that Soviet interests which were put forward in rather "strong language" had eventually been recognized by Turkey who agreed to grant to the Soviets some bases along the Dardanelles.

Important Statement Expected

Domei

BERLIN, July 30.—The Parliamentary group of the Turkish Republican People's Party will meet on August 1 to listen to a statement on the foreign political situation by Prime Minister Sukru Saracoglu, according to the Transocean correspondent in Ankara.

The Turkish Parliament will meet on August 2. Great importance is attached in Ankara to this meeting as a Government statement of paramount importance is expected. All members have already returned from their summer holidays.

Impression is gaining ground that the war which has now entered a decisive phase demands of the Turkish Government utmost alertness. The center of political discussions are the talks which Baron Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Ankara, is having with the Turkish Prime Minister and Axis diplomats in Ankara.

Ankara is now passing through a period of high political tension and it is impossible to foretell in which direction the final decision will be made. In such an atmosphere, the announcement of the "passive maneuvers" by the Turkish fleet has naturally aroused much interest. As the last ships have arrived from the Aegean Sea and the Sea of Marmora, they will begin the maneuvers shortly.

Plan Concentration Camp

Domei

VICHY, July 30.—A concentration camp for "unreliable Frenchmen" is being established by the Anglo-Americans near St. Lo following a special agreement made between the Anglo-Americans and General Charles de Gaulle, Head of the French Committee of National Liberation, according to a Tangiers report.

Soviets Recognize Lebanon

Domei

LISBON, July 30.—Nikolai Novikov, Soviet Minister in Cairo, arrived in Lebanon today to notify the Lebanese Government that it has been recognized by his Government, says a Beirut report.

British, Yank Vandals Commence to Shell Leaning Tower of Pisa

Domei

BERLIN, July 30.—The famous Leaning Tower of Pisa in Italy is presently threatened with destruction as the Anglo-American batteries have now started shelling this historical monument, claiming that it is being used by the Germans as an observation post. German military quarters have emphatically refuted this claim, stating that there is neither a German observation post in the tower nor are there any military installations in its vicinity. They pointed out that if this irreplaceable monument is destroyed, the anti-Axis forces alone are responsible.

NAVICERT REFUSED ARGENTINE IMPORT

First Sanctions Step Taken by U.S.—British Urged to Use Caution

Domei

MADRID, July 30.—As the first move in their threats of economic sanctions against Argentina, the United States Government has refused to grant further navicerts for the import of Swedish newsprint to Argentina, an EFE dispatch from Buenos Aires said today.

Observer Urges Caution

Domei

LISBON, July 30.—Great Britain should be "cautious" regarding application of economic sanctions on Argentina, the London paper, Observer, counseled in its Sunday issue, according to a London dispatch.

The paper, dealing with the sanction policy toward Argentina as suggested by Washington, pointed out that Britain is far more dependent on Argentine goods than the United States. The Farrell regime is not liked any more at London than at Washington, but the importance of Argentine goods must not be underestimated, the paper warned. In this connection, the paper mentioned in addition to meat, the urgent need of leather and shellac by the British war industry.

L-1'S DEVASTATE LONDON

Rebuilding of Central Area Will Cost £150 Million

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 29.—London has been so seriously damaged by German flying bombs that the London Reconstruction Committee estimated that the reconstruction of central London alone would take 50 to 100 years and require £150,000,000 sterling, according to London reports.

In this connection, the Daily Mail, today, said:

"Since the great fire of 1666, London has never suffered so much destruction as caused at present by the V-1's. According to the London City Economic Committee, the German bombing raids on London in 1940 and 1941 caused the real estate tax revenue of London to decrease 25 per cent."

TOSCANINI ATTACKS BRITAIN

Demands Guarantee Sicily Would Not Be Made a British Colony

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 28.—Arturo Toscanini, famous Italian conductor, and five other Italian emigrants have demanded a guarantee from London that the British would not make Sicily a British colony, the Folkets Dagblad reports from Lisbon.

The demand was made in the form of a manifesto published in the monthly magazine Life in which Toscanini and his associate signatories sharply attacked the Anglo-American policy toward Italy which they characterized as helping the monarchy while entirely neglecting the Italian people.

The terms of the armistice were "humiliating" Toscanini emphasized, stating that Italy was dying.

U.S. Navy Casualties Bared

Domei

LISBON, July 30.—Total casualties reported to date by the United States Navy Department in the navy, marine corps and coast guard are 34,124 which include 21,593 killed, 3,339 wounded, 9,723 missing and 469 prisoners of war, according to a Washington dispatch.

STALIN INVITES HEAD OF REFUGEE POLAND FOR MOSCOW TALKS

Another British Capitulation to Soviet Wishes Seen in Mikolajczyk's Visit

Domei

LISBON, July 30.—Premier Josef Stalin has at last addressed a formal invitation to Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk of the exile Polish regime, who had been waiting in Teheran to come to Moscow and a special plane has been reserved for his trip, a Reuter dispatch said today.

Britain Is Ridiculed

Domei

BUCHAREST, July 30.—The trip to Moscow by Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk of the refugee Polish regime in London proves that Britain has capitulated again to the wishes of the Soviet Union, says the Rumanian press.

In this connection, the Curental said that Britain is being forced to accept all of Moscow's decisions, while the Ordinea declared that British politicians are being made to swallow everything with so-called aristocratic grace. The latter vernacular also declared that Mikolajczyk was apparently forced to go to Moscow because British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had declined to support him.

British Views Given

The visit of Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk of the refugee Polish Government in London to Moscow is attracting wide attention, as the Soviet Government has already recognized the Polish Committee for National Liberation, reports Junshiro Wakayama, Zurich correspondent of the Mainichi under the date of July 29.

Previous to his departure from London, Premier Mikolajczyk had a long conference with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, but the result of the conference is not known, the correspondent further informs.

However, according to the Daily Express, Churchill is believe to have expressed the following view of the British Government during his conference with the refugee Polish Premier:

1. The British Government will continue to recognize and aid the refugee Polish Government at London.

2. Britain cannot consider any change in any boundary line until the general question of boundary lines will be discussed after the conclusion of the war.

3. Britain will aid any country that fights Germany. In other words it will also aid the Polish Committee for National Liberation in Moscow, the new regime, but this does not contradict the above two items."

However, the Soviet Union and the refugee Polish regime in London have been in a state of war since last spring when their diplomatic relation was severed. Though Mikolajczyk would desire the revival of diplomatic intercourse with the Soviet Union, the Soviets are likely to advise direct negotiation between Mikolajczyk and the Polish Committee for National Liberation in Moscow as it has already recognized the latter, according to observers in London.

The reconciliation of the two Polish regimes in London and Moscow would be impossible unless the refugee regime in London gives up its conservative features and agree to be absorbed in the Polish Committee for National Liberation in Moscow. At any rate, the British attitude to this Polish question is opportunistic.

Big Crisis Feared

Domei

MADRID, July 30.—The development of a political crisis of unparalleled magnitude in the anti-Axis camp over the Polish question, with the trouble between the Soviet Union and Poland persisting, is anticipated by well-informed quarters. This worsening of the Soviet-Polish situation is said to be behind rumors circulating among diplomatic quarters in Spain of a coming visit of President Roosevelt to Europe for another series of conference with Premier Stalin and possibly for an exchange of views with the Pope at the Vatican.

Honored by Imperial Visit

His Imperial Majesty the Generalissimo on Monday was graciously pleased to visit the Army Staff College and the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters. The photograph above shows the Imperial cortege leaving the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters.

9 Flag Officers of Navy Granted Posthumous Honors in 37th Award

123 Heroes, Including Vice-Admiral Nakahara, Honored With 'Shukunko,' Bureau of Decorations and Navy Ministry Reveal

The 37th list of those granted posthumous honors in the War of Greater East Asia (the 21st list for the Navy) was made public by the Bureau of Decorations and the Navy Ministry under date of August 1. Those granted honors at this time were part of those who fell for the nation since the outbreak of the war up to March, this year, and included nine flag officers. Those granted the Special Distinction Honors numbered 123, including Vice-Admiral Yoshimasa Nakahara, who at the war's outbreak was Chief of the Personnel Bureau of the Navy Ministry and who later served with exceptional merit in the Solomon and New Guinea operations as Chief of Staff of a fleet in the fighting zone.

Others among those granted the Special Distinction Honors were numerous heroes who saw action in destroyers and submarines, including Captain Masao Kamiyama, commander of a destroyer, and many airmen who served with great merit in various air operations since the start of the war, including Captain Saburo Katsuda, who served as a flight commander in the air operations in the southeastern Pacific.

Included among those honored were Admiral Koichi Shiozawa, member of the Supreme War Council, who passed away of illness, Vice-Admiral Umataro Tanimoto, former Commander-in-Chief of the Saseho Naval Station, who died of illness at the front, and Vice-Admiral Shinichi Oku, who likewise died of illness at the front.

Announcement Follows

The announcement of the Navy Ministry follows:

"The conferment of posthumous honors on those who have fallen in the War of Greater East Asia has been announced.

"Those upon whom the honors have been conferred at this time are a part of those who fell between December, 1941 and March, 1944 and, of those, Vice-Admiral Yoshimasa Nakahara and 122 others have been granted the Special Distinction Honors. Honors were also conferred upon Admiral Shiozawa, who died of illness, and Vice-Admirals Tanimoto and Oku, who died of illness on the front."

Among those granted the Special Distinction Honors were Vice-Admiral Yoshimasa Nakahara, who was granted the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and the First Class Order of the Rising Sun; Captain Masao Kamiyama, Captain Saburo Nitanda, and Captain Saburo Katsuda, who were each granted the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, and Commander Teiichi Okamoto, who was granted the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Vice-Admiral Nakahara, at the war's outbreak was Chief of the Personnel Bureau of the Navy Ministry and served meritoriously in carrying out the complex personnel administration of those days. Following that he was made Chief of Staff of a fleet on the foremost front, at which post he took part with distinction in the operations in the Solomon and New Guinea areas.

Captain Nitanda, after the start of the war contributed greatly to the operations as a staff officer of a Unit and later served with great distinction as a staff officer of a destroyer squadron.

Fought in Solomons

Captain Masao Kamiyama served with great merit as a commander of a destroyer in the operations for the reduction of the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies, following which he distinguished himself in the operations in the Solomon area.

Commander Okamoto served as an important officer of a submarine in the Malai and Dutch East Indies areas. He served meritoriously in the instantaneous sinking of an enemy cruiser and in the severe damaging of an enemy battleship.

Captain Katsuda served with distinction as a flight commander in the air operations in the southeastern Pacific area.

Vice-Admiral Tanimoto, who was also honored, was granted the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and an Imperial cup. Vice-Admiral Oku was granted the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the First Class Order of the Rising Sun. The Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun were conferred upon Rear-Admirals Toyo Mitsunobu and Shigetoshi Miyazaki, the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun upon Rear-Admirals Hachiro Nakao and Yoshikore Hirata, and the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun upon Paymaster Rear-Admiral Kitaru Kitazaki. Admiral Shiozawa was also granted an Imperial cup.

HENGYANG BATTLE BECOMING FURIOUS

Chungking Admits Heavy Casualties

Domei

LISBON, July 31.—Regarding the Hunan war situation, Chungking military authorities yesterday announced that fighting at Hengyang on Friday increased greatly in intensity.

It was also revealed that the Japanese on the same day launched more than 10 attacks which lasted all day against various positions of the Chungking garrison forces in the area around the city limits of Hengyang. In the city limits and in the zone outside the walled town, a furious battle developed from the morning of July 28 to the night of the following day, causing considerable casualties.

Chungking military authorities added that no satisfactory reports have been received from the fighting fronts at Leiyang, Anjen, Yuhsien, Chaling, Liling, Pingshiang and Sianghsiang.

In conclusion it was admitted that the Japanese who had again commenced an attack against Pingshiang reached the outskirts of the walled town on the morning of July 29 and furious fighting is now developing there.

BURMA FELICITATED ON 1ST ANNIVERSARY BY JAPANESE ENVOY

Sawada Lauds Forward Strides Achieved—Exhorts Further Efforts for Victory

Domei

RANGOON, July 31.—Commemorating the first anniversary of Burma's independence, Renzo Sawada, Japanese Ambassador to Burma, issued the following verbal statement:

"I, as the first Japanese Ambassador, arrived here on the auspicious day when Burma declared her independence to the world—the independence which became a harbinger of the liberation of Greater East Asia. During the one year since then, Burma has made vigorous strides forward under the able leadership of Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, enforcing the plans for a New Order, adjusting the internal structure, and cooperating with the Japanese Forces in annihilating the foes at Arakan and various other sectors. It is a matter for genuine congratulation that Burma, realizing the principles of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations, has thus made remarkable developments during the short period, and I cannot help expressing my profound respects to the Burmese Government leaders and people, whose zeal and strenuous labor have undoubtedly occasioned the present marked progress.

"The present international situation is hard to gauge, and though final victory will surely be with us, there are yet many difficulties and obstacles to be overcomed. The establishment of Greater East Asia as well as the completion of Burma's independence is possible only through the successful prosecution of the truculent war. On this significant day I earnestly pray that the Burmese people will renew their determination of living or dying together with the Japanese and forge ahead toward the completion of Burma's independence, by making this commemorative day a stepping-stone to final victory."

Marked Developments Noted By Arrangement with the Asahi

RANGOON, July 30.—One year has already elapsed since Burma gained her glorious independence amidst the War of Greater East Asia, assisted by Japan in shaking of the British yoke. To commemorate the first anniversary of her independence, various befitting events are scheduled to take place throughout the country from July 30 to August 3.

Looking back over the past year, Burma has certainly made marked developments in various fields. First, in the administrative field, the Burmese Government headed by Dr. Ba Maw established a large-scale national mobilization structure in which the various races in Burma such as Burmese, Arakan and Shan have been enabled to unitedly forge ahead toward successful prosecution of the war. In accordance with the plans for a New Order, various administrative organs were adjusted and a Personnel Affairs Board was established in Rangoon. The seven-province system, hitherto in existence, was simplified to three zones of west, north and south. The Government also decided to establish 31 cities excluding Special Rangoon City. The establishment of service regulations for, and the betterment of treatment of government officials were effected, and various national service associations were also organized in order to bolster the fighting power. On the other hand, the Burmese National Defense Army is steadily carrying out a five-year plan to secure Burma's defense.

Economic Aspects Change

Noticeable change is also witnessed in the economic aspect of Burma. Burma's budgets for the 1944-45 fiscal year consist of expenditures amounting to about 250,000,000 rupees and revenues totalling approximately 69,000,000 rupees. The shortage of approximately 180,000,000 rupees is chiefly to be met by temporary loans from the State banks and a part of the sum by national bonds as in the past year. This financial situation is stated to be inevitable because of swelling national expenditures needed for the execution of the war and the construction of the new State and also by restricted revenue due to operational circumstances. It is worthy of note that in expenditures, national defense expenses jumped to six times those of last year, and in revenue, land and consumption taxes increased by 50 to 80 percent, while customs tariff showed a sharp seven-fold rise.

In the industrial field, the Government is making special efforts toward the growing of rice. The total area of arable land available for growing foodstuffs during this year is 17,000,000 acres. Of this, about 70 per cent, namely, 12,000,000 acres are alloted to growing rice. The Government expects to realize 3,500,000 tons of rice, and has fixed various measures such as the purchase of unhulled rice, increased production of rice, increase of arable land, adjustment of labor, and raising of oxen. Thus, Burma, especially Upper Burma, expects to secure self-sufficiency.

Cultural Advance Made

No less progress is being made in the cultural field. The Government is doing its best to wipe out dependence on the Anglo-Saxons by abolishing various enemy names and carrying on the movement of revering Burma's own national heroes. The Japanese language has become very popular among the Burmese, and already as many as 40 Japanese language schools have been opened in the country. It is stated that 146 teachers have arrived in Burma from Japan and that the students enrolled in these schools number more than 10,000. The Government has reconstructed Rangoon University, and has also opened training institutes for school teachers and doctors. It also plans to establish a Teachers' College, an Agricultural College, an Academy of Music, an Academy of Art, and a Technical School.

Newspapers are being published in Japanese, Burmese, Hindu, English and Chinese, all of which are making great contribution to the development of culture and the permeation of government policies.

Nippon Envoy Yamada Presents Credentials To Manchou Emperor

Domei

HSINKING, July 31.—General Otozo Yamada, new Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, this morning proceeded to the Imperial Palace and presented his credentials to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo.

7 ENEMY BOMBERS BLASTED AT TRUK

Hostile Fighters Appear Over Menoekwari on New Guinea For Reconnoitering Purposes

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 31.—In a furious engagement with 25 B-24 bombers that attacked Truk Island on July 28, Japanese Units downed two planes and damaged five others. All the other raiders were repulsed. Damage on our side was slight.

A group of 14 small-sized anti-Axis aircraft made an unsuccessful attack on Wotje Island in the Marshall Group on July 29. Without making an effective assault, the enemy fled in confusion.

Bula, Ambon Raiders Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, July 31.—A formation of 30-odd P-40 fighter planes came over the Menoekwari sector on New Guinea Island on July 29 merely for reconnoitering purposes.

Meanwhile, several anti-Axis warships appeared in the waters off Menoekwari.

An aggregate total of about 80 enemy bombers and fighters attacked Bula on Ceram Island on July 29. Japanese Forces immediately counter-attacked and repulsed all the raiders. Damage on our side was negligible.

Against Ambon on Amboina Island, a total of 15 enemy small-sized planes staged an abortive raid on July 29. Promptly counter-attacking the foe, the Japanese succeeded in repulsing all the raiders after shooting down one plane.

On the same day, 20-odd medium-sized enemy planes attacked Koepang on Timor Island, but no damage was caused on the Japanese side.

A formation of about 80 anti-Axis fighters and bombers came attacking Wiak Island on July 29.

Hainan Raiders Blasted

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, July 31.—Acting in unison with A.A. batteries, Japanese Fighter Plane Units shot down four P-38 fighters and blasted several B-24 bombers on July 29 when a formation of 25 B-24's and 10 P-38's attacked Hainan Island. No damage was caused on our side.

IMPERIAL PRESENCE HONORS GRADUATION OF ARMY OFFICERS

Army Department of Imperial Headquarters Also Graced by Imperial Visit Monday

His Imperial Majesty the Generalissimo, on Monday, was graciously pleased to visit the Army Staff College at Aoyama-Kitamachi and the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters. At the Army Staff College, His Imperial Majesty honored with His presence the ceremonies for the graduation of His Imperial Highness Major Prince Morihiro Higashikuni, Major Tadashi Horie and others. At the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters, His Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to grant an audience to the officers of the Army who are directing their efforts day and night for the successful prosecution of the war, and personally listened to a report respectfully presented by General Yoshijiro Umezu, Chief of the Army General Staff. Moved to awe and trepidation by the Imperial Visit, the third since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, the Army officers pledged still greater efforts for the successful prosecution of the sacred war.

On this day, His Imperial Majesty, attired in military uniform and wearing the supplementary decorations of the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite, left the Imperial Palace at 8:35 a.m. attended by General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty; Tsuneo Matsudaira, Imperial Household Minister; Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Grand Chamberlain; and others, in an informal automobile procession. His Imperial Majesty reached the Army Staff College amid the respectful welcome of the President of the College and other officials at 8:50 a.m.

Imperial Audience Granted

In the rest-room, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to meet Their Imperial Highnesses Prince Mikasa, Prince Asaka, Prince Higashikuni, Their Highnesses Prince Gin Ri and Prince Ken Ri and His Imperial Highness Prince Mofihiro Higashikuni, following which, His Imperial Majesty graciously granted the honor of an audience to the officials of the College of Chokunin rank and above, the staff of the College and other qualified persons. At 9:15 a.m. His Imperial Majesty proceeded to the auditorium where His Imperial Majesty was pleased to view an exercise on military science by the graduating students led by their instructor, Colonel Onuma. After a short rest, His Imperial Majesty honored with His presence the ceremonies of the granting of diplomas at which Imperial Gift Swords were granted to Major Kazuo Kobayashi and three other honor students.

Reaches Army Department

At 11:05 a.m. His Imperial Majesty left the College for the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters. Arriving at the Army Department at 11:15 a.m., His Imperial Majesty was respectfully greeted by the members of the Military Department and the Army General Staff.

His Imperial Majesty, amid the strains of the national anthem, proceeded to the rest-room with General Yoshijiro Umezu, Chief of the Army General Staff, leading the way where His Imperial Majesty graciously granted a separate audience to General Umezu.

Then, proceeding to another section within the Army Department, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to receive in another audience the principal members of the Army Department and the Army General Staff.

Returning to the rest-room, His Imperial Majesty listened to a report by the Chief of the Army General Staff on matters under his jurisdiction.

Following a brief rest, His Imperial Majesty left the Army Department to return to the Imperial Palace.

Infantile Paralysis in N.Y.

Domei

LISBON, July 30.—An epidemic of infantile paralysis is rapidly spreading in New York and North Carolina States, according to a New York report. In New York alone 480 fresh cases have been reported since June 1. Of the number 18 have ended fatally. There have been 416 patients in North Carolina during the same period. Twenty of them have succumbed.

LUFTWAFFE BLASTS SOVIET ARMAMENT

23 Tanks and 40 Vehicles Are Destroyed in Vistula, Olita Fighting Front

Domei

BERLIN, July 30.—Strong German battleplane squadrons operating in close cooperation with the ground forces yesterday against Soviet assault forces in the Vistula and Olita areas destroyed 15 Soviet tanks and heavily damaged eight more and about 40 vehicles were put out of action.

In the Olita area alone, roughly 35 motor trucks fully laden with Soviet troops were destroyed while German fighters escorting the bomber formation contacted Soviet planes and downed seven of them. West of Przemysl, one German fighter formation alone destroyed five Soviet tanks.

The main weight of the great defensive battle raging on the Eastern Front yesterday was on the extreme northern wing where the Red Army forces rushed German positions between the Gulf of Finland and Lake Peipus with no less than 11 rifle divisions and at least three tank corps as well as four tank brigades.

In the Kovno region, the Soviets over the weekend launched their expected large-scale attack and during the first phase of the hard and fluctuating fighting succeeded temporarily in entering the first German line in some places, but were thrown back again in immediate counter-thrusts by German grenadiers and Nordic volunteer formations. By evening the entire main battlefield was again firmly in German hands.

23 Tanks Destroyed

The intensity of the fighting is indicated by the fact that 23 out of the 58 destroyed Soviet tanks were knocked out in close-range fighting. In this fighting, Dutch, Norwegian and Danish volunteer formations particularly distinguished themselves.

Successful defensive struggles were also waged by German grenadier formations southwest of Pleskau and the town of Mitau was the target of repeated Soviet attacks. Sustained German defense fire, however, neutralized all their attacks, which collapsed before the German lines.

In the central sector, the Soviets again concentrated strong forces in the area between the central Bug and Olita and launched a large-scale attack against Bialystok and Augustov as well as farther north in the Kovno area. The battle which was waged with heavy assault arms at the focal points lasted until late evening hours and the Soviets made some dents, but mobile German tank forces entering the hard conflict sealed off all penetrations and checked the Soviet advance.

On the Vistula, southeast of Warsaw and between Warsaw and Siedlce, heavy fighting developed with strong Soviet tank and motorized columns. At the great Vistula bend, the Red Army forces which had crossed the river were driven back across the heights of the western bank and some of their bridgeheads were eliminated.

The German garrison of Siedlce likewise smashed several concentric attacks against the town and destroyed 37 heavy Soviet tanks. Fighting is still raging between Warsaw and Siedlce. In this sector, German planes sank seven Soviet ferries and destroyed 19 tanks.

On the southern wing of the Eastern Front, Hungarian formations distinguished themselves particularly by their gallant attack into the flank of the Soviet spearheads and inflicted considerable casualties. The Soviets retreated to their former positions again.

Hirose to Visit Ise

In order to report on the assumption of his new post, Hisatada Hirose, Welfare Minister, will leave Tokyo station for Uji Yamada on Tuesday night. After paying homage at the Grand Shrines of Ise on Wednesday morning, he will worship at the Unebi Mausoleum, the Kashihara Shrine, the Momoyama Mausolea and the Atsuta Shrine. He expects to return here on Thursday night.

Bureau Chiefs to Meet

Takeo Tanaka, having been appointed Chief Cabinet Secretary, the regular meeting of three Bureau chiefs of the Koiso Cabinet will be convened every morning in the future commencing from Tuesday. Since the formation of the Koiso Cabinet the meeting has not been held regularly because of the absence of the Chief Cabinet Secretary.

Shimada Sees Koiso

Toshio Shimada, Agriculture and Commerce Minister, conferred with Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at the latter's official residence on Monday morning.

Press Comments

Monday, July, 31

THREE PRINCIPLES OF SHIGEMITSU DIPLOMACY

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Any country, interested in East Asia must wish for the stabilization of East Asia, and so long as it wishes for the stabilization of East Asia, it must also wish for Anglo-American influence to be wiped out of East Asia. That the China Continent had been continuously in unrest was the greatest misfortune for East Asia. But the chief reason that led China into such a state of affairs was the aggressive policy of Anglo-American imperialism which aimed at a division of China. It is a well-known fact that following the first World War, the aim of the colonial division policy of the Anglo-Americans shifted from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Japan's foreign policy had therefore to be remodeled in accordance with the changed situation in East Asia. Japan was placed in the position where she had to take upon herself the task of defending East Asia and liberating the East Asiatic peoples. Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, on assuming office in the present Cabinet, outlines the three aims of Japan's foreign policy as being: prosecution of the war, rallying of the peoples of East Asia, and maintenance of friendly relations with neutral countries.

In the rallying of all the peoples of East Asia for its line of defense, Sino-Japanese collaboration should form the core. Since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, the Anglo-American aggression policy against the China Continent has been unmasked. Quantities of arms were carried into China by America and Britain; Anglo-American troop were stationed there; strategical bases were constructed, and capital and technique were infiltrated. The policy of Anglo-American aggression against the China Continent by armed force and capital is now being forcefully carried on with the Chungking Regime acting as a cat's paw. However, the awakening masses of China are now preparing for armed resistance against this Anglo-American aggression. Also the existence of the Yenan Regime, which is sternly opposed to the Chungking Regime, is worthy of note.

The Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact is a cornerstone of the stability of East Asia. The Soviet Union, as a great power bordering on the Pacific and moreover directly touching on Continental China, must as a matter of course always have a great interest in the development of the situation in East Asia. For the policy of aggression against East Asia adhered to by the Anglo-Americans, existence of Japan and the Soviet Union has been the greatest menace. Therefore the focal point of the Anglo-American policy toward East Asia has been to isolate Japan and the Soviet Union. It is an undisguised fact that America and Britain had always attempted to make Japan the guardian of their anti-Soviet policy in East Asia. When the stability of Japan-Soviet relations was guaranteed through the conclusion of the Neutrality Pact, America and Britain could not conceal their consternation. Establishment of a defense system of East Asia linking Japan, the Soviet Union, and China must be the greatest menace to America and Britain. In fact, it means the construction of a Great Wall against American and British aggression.

Victory in war is not achieved by large-scale military action alone. In parallel with decisive military action, a resolute foreign policy must be followed. This is the secret to victory in war. The three aims of Japan's foreign policy which Foreign Minister Shigemitsu has outlined have the enthusiastic backing of the 100,000,000 people of Japan.

Detroit Workers Strike

Domei

LISBON, July 29.—In Detroit, approximately 3,100 men were idle at five plants of the Chevrolet gear and axle division and manufacture of warplane engine parts, today, in protest against the company's new production rates, according to a Detroit dispatch.

Ninomiya Quits Presidency

Domei

HSINKING, July 31.—Lieutenant-General Harushige Ninomiya, who recently assumed his new post as Education Minister in the Koiso Cabinet, has been officially relieved of his former post as president of the Manchuria Farm Settlement Development Corporation by a Government decree issued on July 25. The Manchoukuo Government will appoint his successor shortly.

Vice-Ministers Meet

The regular Vice-Ministers' conference was held on Monday morning at the Prime Minister's official residence.

SHANGHAI TO FETE 1ST ANNIVERSARY

Return of Ex-International Settlement, French Concession to Be Celebrated

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 31.—With August 1 designated by the National Government of China as "National Restoration Day," Nanking, Shanghai and other leading cities will observe the first anniversary of the return of the former International Settlement and the French Concession to full sovereignty to China with appropriate celebrations to commemorate this important event in China's history.

An important feature tomorrow will be the unification of the municipal administrative affairs in Shanghai as announced yesterday by the Shanghai Special Municipality. Various circles here expressing great pleasure over the forthcoming move state that it will have far-reaching beneficial effect on the welfare of the city and will also contribute toward achieving impressive results.

The ceremony is slated to take place in the Administrative Building tomorrow morning with Mayor Chen Kung-po of Shanghai delivering an address to senior staff members of the Municipality on the significance of the retrocession of the International Settlement and the French Concession.

Other celebrations are also planned including a water carnival to mark the holiday. School children all over the city will also hold appropriate ceremonies. In the afternoon, a special cocktail party at which Mayor Chen will officiate as host will be tendered to leading military and diplomatic officials as well as to the press corps.

Various Programs Outlined

Domei

NANKING, July 30.—The celebration on the occasion of China's "National Restoration Day" on August 1 was discussed by official organs concerned at a meeting convened by the Publicity Ministry yesterday. The meeting designated August 1 as a national holiday. The national flag will be hoisted and ceremonies will be held here to mark the occasion.

For three days from August 1, high Government officials will be invited to deliver radio speeches from the Central Broadcasting Station with Chen Kung-po, Acting President, heading the list of speakers.

All vernaculars will issue special editions on that day, while post offices in various places will put "Restoration Day" stamp on all mail matters posted on August 1.

Hankow Feting Occasion

Domei

HANKOW, July 30.—A full program has been worked out by the Hupeh Provincial Government to celebration "National Restoration Day" on August 1. The city will be bedecked with flags for the occasion and motion picture meeting will be held at the Hsiehho Theater.

The celebrations will last for two days starting from July 31 when lantern slides depicting current topics will be shown in various cinema houses.

NEW TORPEDO IS NOT V-2

Germans Says Real V-2 To Appear In Due Time

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 30.—The title V-2 placed on the German one-man torpedo by the anti-Axis in view of its devastating effects on convoys passing through the English Channel was refuted by German military quarters today implying that a real V-2 will makes its appearance in due time.

The paper Aftonbladet meanwhile reported that the anti-Axis command in the absence of any effective counter-measures against the German one-man torpedo has decided to spread crude oil over the waters in the effort to obscure vision from the pilot's seat.

U.S. ARMY SUPPLIES SOLD

$50,000,000 Worth of Goods Disposed Of to Public in June

Domei

LISBON, July 29.—Some $50,000,000 worth of wartime army supplies were sold to the public last month, it was announced today by Lieutenant-General Brehon Somervell, Chief of the Army Services of Supply, according to a Washington dispatch.

He said that most of the supplies sold last month were surpluses from the Quartermaster and Medical Corps, but such excesses are only found in some departments and certain shortages are acutely felt in the army service. What the army needs most right now, the general said, is heavy duty tires, heavy trucks, artillery and ammunition.

Stalwart Members of Reich Youth Corps Blast 108 Tanks in Battle in Caen Sector

Domei

BERLIN, July 25.—Members of Germany's Youth Corps, the very flower of the German race specially selected and rigorously trained from early childhood, have been staunchly defending a certain airfield in the Caen sector for the last three weeks, writes a Domei correspondent, who has been on the Normandy Front since the early part of July. The correspondent's first report vividly describes the conditions in the invasion area as follows:

"The enemy reopened his furious offensive on the Caen front from daybreak of July 8. This time the enemy seemed determined to wreck all that could be destroyed and to burn everything that could be sent up in flames. Nightfall saw no cessation of the offensives. From the village where we were we could see enormous plumes of flames licking the skies over Caen. Each time a shell burst the walls shook precariously.

"The villagers still remaining among the ruins of their homes were getting ready to leave. By tomorrow morning they would all have vanished from the village.

"In this village, nestling in the hollow between two small hills, and practically abandoned by the inhabitants, the newly-organized division of Hitler Jugend was taking a short respite from the furious engagements of the past weeks and waiting for orders to sally out again. For the last three weeks the Youth Corps had been defending a certain airfield in the Caen sector. Tonight the members of a sub-division of the Youth Corps were laying to rest the body of their comrade in the village churchyard. The white cross showed white against the glow of the burning Caen skies. The light played on the faces of the Youth Corps. The eyes of the youths gleamed with piercing sharpness. The three weeks of exposure to shells and bombs had tempered these youths to the hardness of tested steel.

"The British forces had commenced their offensive in the western sector of Caen, defended by the Youth Corps, on the morning of July 4. They had been subjected to continuous bombardment of 12 divisions of the enemy's artillery forces. Thinking that the German positions had been completely blasted the enemy had then sent out its infantry corps. Contrary to expectations, the German Youth Corps in practically unfortified positions had staunchly resisted the enemy. Tremendous losses were inflicted on the foe.

"Powerful units of enemy tank forces were rolled out against the unyielding defenders. The Youth Corps battled with the tank units for 48 hours and 108 enemy tanks were destroyed. One youth blasted three enemy tanks and stopped the fourth one with a hand-grenade thrown after receiving a mortal wound.

"The flower of the German race, the Youth Air Corps in the east and the Hitler Jugend in the west are young but wonderfully courageous warriors."

OIL RESERVES IN U.S. DWINDLING RAPIDLY

F.D.R. Admits Supply Running Low; Clash With British In Near East Foreseen

Quite a sensation was caused when on January 28, 1944, the New York Times announced that the U.S. Government was planning, in conjunction with private capital, the greatest venture in the history of the oil industry by envisaging the construction of a system of oil pipelines to connect the Persian Gulf with the Mediterranean, a special Berlin dispatch to the Nippon Times disclosed recently.

A little while later London was startled by reports from America that the actual plans of Washington went far beyond the construction of such a system, aiming toward the transfer of half of the British oil resources in the Near East to the United States. With their usual flare for the bombastic, American propagandists announced that the realization of the scheme would require 500,000 tons of steel, which would have to be transported halfway round the world.

All these news reports and many additional rumors surrounding them gave rise to a great deal of excitement and speculation throughout the world and—understandably—nowhere more than in Britain. What had caused this pronounced interest on the part of America in the oilfields of the Near East, which hitherto had been practically the monopoly of Britain?

The world has become so used to regarding America as the richest country in the world that to most people it came as a surprise when President Roosevelt admitted at a press conference on February 11, 1944, that America's oil reserves were running low and that the United States, therefore, had to turn elsewhere for new supplies.

As a matter of fact, the limitations of the American oil reserves had been known for some time, but only as a result of the war and the tremendous requirements caused by it have these limits been endowed with acute political significance.

In 1939 the National Resources Committee in Washington published a detailed study, which revealed that the oil output would last until 1950. It was said, however, that by deeper drilling and new methods for exploring underground conditions fresh supplies were likely to be discovered. This prediction has been proved correct; new reserves have been found during the last five years. However, the extent of the new oil reserves discovered each year is below the amount of oil produced.

Italians Smash Partisans

Domei

BERLIN, July 30—Tanks and artillery formations of the Italian defense forces personally commanded by War Minister Marshal Rodolfo Graziani recently carried out successful large-scale mopping-up operations against partisans in the mountain districts of Novara and Vercelli and numerous partisans and weapons were captured, according to a report from Milan. Part of the partisans surrendered without offering opposition.

BRITISH ARMY FAILS TO CAPTURE EMPOLI

Strong Enemy Units Supported By Tanks Hurled Back by Reich Counter-Thrusts

Domei

BERLIN, July 30.—The Germans yesterday scored a full success in stopping the British attempt started the day before to force a mass break-through eastward from southwest of Florence, according to frontline reports from Italy.

Bitter fighting took place for the possession of Empoli when strong British units supported by tanks first succeeded in pushing the German rearguards some kilometers backwards but thereupon major German formations were rushed into battle and counter-attacked the British back to their initial positions. The town remained fully in German possession.

In the adjacent eastern sectors, furious fighting also developed yesterday along the road running from Poggibonsi to Florence as well as in the valleys to the east. British attacks, though incessant, failed to achieve a break-through. Their attempt to enlarge the small local dent which was sealed off by the Germans ended in the loss of more than 47 tanks and several assault guns.

On the other hand, German forces launched an attack southeast of Florence and captured numerous prisoners.

German night battleplanes also swung into action last night and raiding important supply installations of American troops in Arezzo scored numerous direct hits on fuel depots causing violent conflagrations and explosions. Parked enemy planes near Arezzo were also bombed and all German planes returned safely.

AUSSIE LEADER SAYS MINES MUST PRODUCE MORE COAL

7,000,000 Tons Needed by End Of This Year to Meet Britain's Demands

Domei

AMSTERDAM, July 30.—Australian Prime Minister John Curtin at a conference of miners and mineowners stated that up to the end of the present year Australia must produce 7,000,000 tons of coal in order to fulfill the promises made to Prime Minister Churchill.

The lack of discipline in the coal industry must cease immediately, Curtin declared, adding that on account of strikes the coal stocks had become considerably smaller.

Referring to his recent declaration in the Parliament to the effect that many British troops would be stationed in Australia this year, he said that without coal Australia would be unable to play the role provided for in the plan.

Meanwhile it was reported that the workers of mines who had gone on strike recently were still idle.

Graziani Not Quitting

Domei

VENICE, July 30—Foreign reports alleging that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, War Minister of the Italian Social Republic, had resigned are refuted by competent Italian quarters.

CHIANG NOW FACING GRAVEST SITUATION

Black Outlook Seen for Chungking as Various Woes Engulf Tottering Regime

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 30.—The acute suffering of the Chungking regime due to the recent Japanese campaigns in Central and Southern China, augmented by the pressure brought by the Yenan regime and the British-American oppression was analyzed by Li Po-chih, editorial writer of the Hsin Chung Kuo Pao, one of the leading newspaper published here, in a special article yesterday.

His article substantially follows:

"Militarily speaking the blow Chungking has received in the recent three months is the greatest ever suffered since the Shanghai Incident of 1937. Regionally, it has lost such important strategic points as Chengchow, Loyang, Changsha and others. General Tang En-po's army was regarded as the strongest field battle unit in Chiang's entire army, since the Hsuchow battle, and though its equipment did not come up to those of the troops under General Hu Tsung-nan, in actual strategic experience and fighting power, it was regarded far superior to the Hu Tsung-nan forces.

"Even this strongest army under Chungking control was miserably smashed by the Japanese forces. General Hu Tsung-nan sent eight divisions to the aid of General Tang En-po, but most of the reinforcements was also destroyed. The troops under General Hsieh Yueh in the Ninth War Zone were well experienced in actual fighting and were reputed to be the first or second most effective unit in the Chungking Army. During the past two years they had been trained under American officers and equipped with new arms. They were thus made the main force for fighting the Japanese troops, and upon them not only Chungking but also the American-British placed much expectation. Yet, against the Japanese offensive, these crack units are facing total annihilation. Thus, it can be realized how severe the blow has been on Chungking militarily.

"By the present Japanese offensive, not only has Chungking lost the main portion of its fighting units, but also suffered great political difficulties. The greatest political problem of Chungking in these six years has been the conflict with the Communist Party. The recent defeat of Chungking forces has not only increased the dissatisfaction and reduced the confidence of the United States and Britain in the Chiang regime, but, furthermore, the reduced strength of Chungking has made it lose initiative power in dealing with the conflict with the Communists. It is quite evident, therefore, that the demand of the Yenan regime on Chungking will greatly increase in the future.

"Then, the China Young Men's Party, the State Socialist Party, and the Third Party are becoming more active and increasing their demands, resulting in augmenting the internal party confrontation within the regime. The Chungking under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek, is constantly suffering from internal conflicts between General Ho Ying-chin and Hu Tsung-nan in the military fields; and between the CC group formed by Kung Hsiang-hsi, Chen Kuo-fu, and Chen Li-fu and the New CC group of Chu Chia-hua and Ku Cheng-lun in the financial and banking field.

Internal Troubles Grow

"Facing such serious political and military crises, the internal conflicts show a marked tendency to becoming further intensified. Questioned on the responsibility for the defeat in the Honan campaign, Generals Chiang Ting-wen, Tang En-po and Hu Tsung-nan were discharged from their respective posts. This shows the opposition to Generals Ho Ying-chin and Hu Tsung-nan by the faction led by Chen Cheng. Such questions are expected to become more numerous in the future.

"More important is the tendency of local influences to leave the central regime, and since the beginning of the China Affair, Chungking has been trying to reduce local influences and bring pressure upon them at every opportunity. But, taking advantage of the reduced pressure from Chungking due to the military defeat, local influences are showing a marked tendency to further remove themselves from the central power.

"Lastly, in the economic field, Chungking's crisis has come with the extreme shortage of goods and the increasing evil inflation. That the loss of Hunan Province, the greatest granary and mineral source in China, will bring Chungking to such a serious crisis that it will never be able to save itself, is quite obvious."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

July 30

Heavy V-1 vengeance fire continues on London and outskirts.

American attempts at breaking through continued all day yesterday on both sides of the Vire River, at Mayon and in the Beaucoudray-Percy sector, but they were repulsed everywhere in embittered fighting. Our army units knocked out 28 enemy tanks and seven aircraft were shot down.

On the western wing, our divisions which were temporarily separated from the main forces broke through the enemy lines from Coutances in a southerly direction and moved into fresh positions in the Gavray-Trelly area. On the other front of the landing head the enemy made one unsuccessful local attack south of Juvigny and our fighter and battleplane formations shot down six enemy aircraft in air combats. During the night, our heavy bombers launched effective attacks against the enemy deployments southeast of Caen and in the area southwest of St. Lo.

In the French hinterland, 27 terrorists were shot.

In Italy, our troops again smashed all attacks made by the enemy with Indian, South African, New Zealand and English divisions in order to break through toward Florence. The opponent who had broken into our positions southwest of the town was thrown back in counter-attack after fierce fighting.

During mopping-up operations in the rear area in Italy, the terrorists lost 8,500 dead and 7,500 prisoners between May 12 and July 24.

At the Eastern Front, enemy attacks in the Carpathian forefield as well as south and north of Reichschof were repelled or thrown back in counter-thrusts. In the big Vistula bend, our troops threw back the enemy formations across the river which had succeeded in making several crossings. Between Warsaw and Siedlce troops of the army and Waffen S.S. are engaged in heavy fighting with advancing Soviet forces.

The temporarily cut-off garrison of Brest-Litovsk, taking with them all their wounded, fought its way through to our lines while between the central Bug and Olita, our troops checked the fierce Soviet attacks at Bialystok and northeast of Augustov.

In the Kovno area the enemy launched the expected large-scale attack, and in embittered fighting several dents were isolated by the counter-thrusts made by our panzer formations.

Abortive Soviet attacks were made in Latvia against the city of Mitau and northeast of Ponevish. Between the Dvina and Lake Peipus, our grenadiers held their positions against strong attacks launched by the Soviets supported by tanks.

On the Narva Isthmus, the enemy with strong forces rushed against our positions. Army formations and germanic volunteers of the Waffen S.S. scored a full defensive success inflicting heavy casualties upon the enemy and knocking out 58 enemy tanks.

Our battleplayer formations sank many fully laden enemy ferry boats and landing vessels on the Vistula and during the night, our heavy bombers attacked enemy troop concentrations and deployments east of the Vistula bend.

American bombers made terror attacks against central Germany and Bremen causing casualties and our A.A.-defense forces shot down 34 enemy aircraft including 31 four-engined bombers.

British nuisance planes bombed western Germany during the night.

De Gaulle Seeks More Food

Domei

MADRID, July 30.—Compelled by the extraordinarily serious shortage of foodstuffs in parts of Normandy occupied by the anti-Axis, General Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Committee of National Liberation, has approached the United States Government and urgently requested a monthly dispatch of 1,200 tons of foodstuffs, especially sugar, dehydrated vegetables, coffee, chocolate and soap, a Washington dispatch said today.

Hitler Congratulates Il Duce

Domei

BERLIN, July 29.—On the 61st birthday of Premier Benito Mussolini today, Chancellor Adolf Hitler dispatched a message of congratulation, offering his sincere wishes for the continued health of the Italian Premier and the future prosperity of the Italian people.

REICH UNITS SMASH ENEMY BREAK-THRU

Americans in Coutances Area Frustrated—Invaders on Hill 276 Wiped Out

Domei

BERLIN, July 30.—The American attempt to cut off the German forces in the Coutances area by a quick break-through westward to the coast was completely foiled by a timely and determined German counter-offensive which first crippled their tank spearheads and then completely checked their advance to a standstill near Cerences.

The German forces to the north, thereupon, withdrew southward and joining the main German lines unhampered commenced a successful counter-offensive which netted them 77 destroyed American tanks.

The main focal point of yesterday's fighting, however, was shifted to the area of Percy where fighting raged for strategic Hill 276 which dominates the whole surrounding bush country. A German panzer formation finally stormed up the hill from the north and completely wiped out the Americans who had occupied it temporarily.

On the coastal wing, the Americans advanced only to Gavray about 11 kilometers west of Percy, but could not get rid of the German forces in their rear which, after carrying out several harassing sorties, fought their way to the main German barrage positions and from there effectively halted all American attempts to expand to the south and west.

From the Caen area, it was reported that the only major fighting took place yesterday on both sides of the road leading from Juvigny southward to Villers-Bocage where the clumsy British forces made a tremendous thrust with intensive tank support and shoved a temporary dent into the German lines about 200 meters deep and 400 meters wide. This enterprise, which soon bogged down under German defense fire, cost them uncommonly high losses. Nineteen British tanks were blown up by German "Goliaths."

In the Caen area, immense British deployments were observed while artillery activity was intensified on both sides. Otherwise, there were no operations worth mentioning.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited

Established 1880

Capital (Paid up) . ¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥135,000,000

PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA, S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi, S. Asada, Baron S. Morimura, T. Okubo, J. Okada, Viscount H. Kano, G. Kishinami, Z. Ohmura, K. Itoh, N. Kawamura.

Head Office, Yokohama

BRANCHES & AGENCIES

Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo.

Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.

China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Kiangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Macao, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & T Ei), Pengpu, Shanghai, Shasheng Sosi, Shihhweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 3rd St. & Mijayima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.

French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.

Thailand
Ajor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.

Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Myingyan, Prome, Rangoon, Shwebo, Taunggyi, Tavoy.

Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Tandjoeng-Pinang (Shonan), Taiping.

Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lho-Seumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.

Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, Buitenzorg, Djakarta, (Stationsplein & Hoendwijk) Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwokerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.

Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuala-Belait, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Silm Tawau.

The Philippines
Manila.

Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.

Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, Colombo, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney).

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ¥135,000,000

President:
TAKEO KATO
Vice-President:
ZENSAKU SEKINE
Managing Directors:
KENKICHI TAKAGI
YUZURU KIMURA
KANOH SHUNDO
SHINPEI WATANABE

HEAD OFFICE:
8, Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, TOKYO

BRANCHES
in
Tokyo, Kichijoji, Kokubunji, Fuchu, Hachioji, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Chiba, Choshi, Matsudo, Sakura, Sawara, Tokorozawa, Mito, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Amagasaki, Kobe, Okayama, Fukuyama, Hiroshima, Tokuyama, Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka.

BURMESE OBSERVE INDEPENDENCE DAY

Thein Maung Speaks on Rapid Development of Burma During Year of Freedom

An earnest desire to strengthen Burmese relations with Japan and the other nations of Greater East Asia for the successful prosecution of the current war was expressed by Dr. Thein Maung, first Burmese Ambassador to Tokyo in celebrating the first anniversary of Burma's independence which falls today. On the occasion, Dr. Thein Maung made the following statement:

"After 60 years of continuous struggle, Burma declared her independence to the world on August 1, 1943. On the same day she declared war against Britain and the United States in order to help gain the objective of the current war in East Asia.

"Twelve nations extended their formal recognition to the new independent state of Burma. On the very day of her independence, Burma concluded a Treay of Alliance with Japan based on goodwill and understanding.

"Another treaty, which incorporated the Shan States into the territories of Burma, with the exception of four, greatly increased the nation's strength. Thus Burma became stronger and more united both racially and territorially.

"Burma is now faced with a twofold task: that of building up a new state and of fighting to maintain her independence. It is a task beset with difficulties but with determination, courage, spirit of service and sacrifice and with unswerving faith in the justness of the cause, the Burmese people will fight for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Shan Administration Noteworthy

"Of the many creditable performances accomplished by new Burma, progress in the Shan administration may be cited as noteworthy. Carried out in accordance with the basic national policies of Burma, the achievements include: 1) establishment of the Personnel Affairs Board for reorganization of local administration and civil service; 2) inauguration of a basic policy in regard to Government officials; 3) founding of the Burma State Bank; 4) forming of a concrete policy toward the Shan territory; 5) launching of an increased rice production program; 6) systematic commodities distribution system; 7) price control.

"Burma is striving to be self-sufficient in all things and has made quite remarkable progress toward replenishing munition supplies and in guaranteeing the minimum livelihood for the masses.

"Facilities for the study of culture, languages and literature of the countries of Greater East Asia are now available. The Japan-Burma Cultural Society has become the nucleus for a closer cultural affinity between the two countries, paving the way for the conclusion of a Japan-Burma Cultural Pact. The youths of Burma are being encouraged to seek higher education and with the reopening of the Rangoon University, their prospects are considerably brighter.

War Effort Intensified

"The national and traditional religion of Buddhism has been renovated by the enlightenment and purification campaign launched by Buddhist priests, while the only and supreme national organization known as the Dobama Sinyetha Asiayone has intensified the war effort and enhanced the political prestige and progress of the people based upon the national slogan of 'One Blood, One Voice, One Command.'

"In the field of social welfare and spiritual mobilization the work is being done courageously and competently, however insignificant, by the cream of Burmese youth, the East Asia Youth League of Burma. Burmese women, alive to the needs of the wartime home front, have come out of their homes to share the hardships and privations of their menfolk. They are energetically helping the authorities in civil defense activities and in various other tasks. Some of them follow their menfolk to the front and help nurse the sick and the wounded.

"The definite growth of Burma is assured by the implicit faith and trust reposed by the people in the the courage, tact and skill displayed by the Burmese Army. Although Burma has no system of conscription, there is constantly increasing number of volunteers. In response to this zeal on the part of the people, the Burmese Army has expanded its Officer Candidates' Corps and steps are being taken to provide military training for all able-bodied youth.

"For the cause of Burmese independence, the people of Burma will defend the country to the last drop of their blood. The great task of making East Asia secur for the Asiatics is not yet completed. The determination and courage exhibited by the people of Burma in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia are such that all East Asiatic nations can well be proud of Burma's achievements within the one year of her independence. The Burmese people realize that the duties and responsibilities of a free people are heavy and arduous but they are ever and always willing to cooperate with Japan and her allies, because their destiny depends on the ultimate victory of Asia."

Students of Tokyo Agricultural College To Create 'University Village' at Mishan

A model "university village", where the vast plains of Manchoukuo will be the classroom for the students of Tokyo Agricultural College, will be established at Mishan in Tungan Province, Manchoukuo and 7,000 chobu of land have been selected for this purpose.

As the vanguards of the university village developers, about 30 students of the Colonization Department of Tokyo Agricultural College departed for Manchoukuo in spring this year under the leadership of Assistant Professor Masamitsu Ota. Armed with spades and shovels, 50 chobu of land were developed in two months' time to form the nucleus of the model village. On July 29, a main corps of 120 students left Tokyo to commence the "university village" construction on full scale.

The "university village" is located northeast of Chiamussu, well known as the Japanese colonization spot in Manchoukuo. Located near the Manchoukuo-Soviet border, the topography of the land includes a variation of hills, plains and rivers. Blessed with an abundance of wood, coal, fish and wild birds, Mishan is an ideal location.

As there will not be enough labor power with just the students, 50 families of men released from the Army in Manchoukuo will be included in the colonization group. Also another group of 50 more families will be sent from Tokyo.

PACIFICATION WORK PUSHED IN LIUYANG

Rehabilitation of Liling, Chaling, Former Enemy Bases, Is Also Underway

By K. SAKATA
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, July 28.— Liuyang, Liling, and Chaling on the eastern side of the Canton-Hankow Railway, which had been the enemy's vital defense positions vigorously plunged into the task of rehabilitation, immediately following the entry of the Japanese Forces.

Before Liuyang was captured by the Japanese, the town, situated 45 kilometers east of Changsha on the bank of the Liuyang, had played an important role in the defense of Changsha. The fact that solid pillboxes had been built at every street corner attests to the enemy's frantic efforts to fortify the town. Furthermore, everywhere in the streets, posters urging the people to resist the Japanese were found.

However, within some 50 days after the entry of the Japanese, the daily life in the town was completely restored to normalcy. The numerous pillboxes have been turned into air raid shelters and the posters inciting anti-Japanese sentiments have been replaced by those exhorting the people to cooperate with the Japanese and to exert their efforts for the construction of the New Order in East Asia.

Cooperate With Japanese

The outstanding results achieved in the rehabilitation of Liuyang are due in no small measure to the assiduous efforts of the Japanese Pacification Corps and Volunteer Cooperative Corps of the Chinese. Close on the heels of the entry of the vanguards of the Japanese Forces, the Pacification Corps advanced through the mountainous areas infested with enemy remnants and entered the town. Tsou Shumei, an influential figure in the town, eagerly cooperated in the pacification activities.

As a result of the pacification movement, the Peace Preservation Committee headed by Mr. Tsou was organized. Mr. Tsou is very popular among the people and had occupied the post of prefectural governor more than 10 times. Because of his sympathetic attitude toward Japan, he had been suspected by Chiang Kai-shek and other Chungking leaders and had lived in seclusion for some time.

Upon receipt of the news that Mr. Tsou had offered to cooperate with the Japanese the citizens of the town eagerly resumed their former activities. On July 21, the Peace Preservation Committee was inaugurated, thus marking the start of a new life in Liuyang.

Thanks to the all-out efforts of the Japanese Pacification Corps and of the Peace Preservation Committee, 20,000 people have already returned to Liuyang. The elementary schools have been reopened and, in the near future, boys' middle schools will also resume activities.

Pacification Work Progresses

The repeated blind bombings made by American planes on Liling, since the occupation of the town by the Japanese Forces, has reduced half of the town to ruins. Liling is situated east of Pingsiang and is located mid-way on the Chuchow-Pingsiang Railway. In spite of the indiscriminate bombing raids, the pacification work of the Japanese Forces is progressing steadily.

An Order Maintenance Association was formed on July 2 and, incidentally, on this day American planes bombed the town several times. A large number of inhabitants were killed or wounded, and fires broke out. However, the Japanese Forces succeeded in controlling the fire and the wounded were promptly attended to.

The warm-hearted action of the Japanese soldiers made deep impressions on the hearts of the Chinese masses who spontaneously pledged to cooperate in the task of rehabilitating the town. It will not be long before Liling returns to normalcy.

Chungking remnants are still at large in the vicinity of Chaling which was recently a scene of terrific fighting, and rifle and cannon fire can still be heard. Two weeks have passed since the Japanese Forces occupied Chaling and although the Peace Maintenance Association has not yet been organized the inhabitants are already returning to the city.

Provided with rice by the Japanese Forces, the inhabitants of the town have regained their peace of mind and are cooperating wholeheartedly with the Japanese. Such pleasant scenes as young Chinese girls sewing the uniforms of the Japanese soldiers can be witnessed.

As the smoke of battle has but recently cleared over this city, it will take some time for Chaling to return to normalcy but, in anticipation of a bright future, the inhabitants are cooperating wholeheartedly with the Japanese Forces.

EDUCATIONAL AIMS OF P.I. EMPHASIZED

Osias Tells Teachers Their Task Is to Develop More Intense Nationalism

Domei

MANILA, July 30.—Addressing school teachers all over the Philippines on the occasion of the start of the new school year, Camilo Osias, Minister of Education, on Thursday declared that the educational policy under the Republic is directed toward the moral and spiritual development of the people and the development of a more intense nationalism.

He declared that the Republic of the Philippines requires the Filipinos to place the interests of the nation over and above all other interests. He said that the new educational philosophy also envisions the development of the firm determination "to defend national integrity and newly-won freedom and independence against all odds."

To this end, Minister Osias said that four points are being especially emphasized in the broad educational reorientation being undertaken by the Republic. He asserted that firstly, a vigorous youth movement known as the "Kapariz" (Rizal Youths) is being sponsored by the Ministry of Education. He added, "Youth, therefore, is to form the nucleate body of future citizens possessed of a strong national spirit and imbued with the will to produce, the passion to serve and the sense of mission."

The Minister of Education said that secondly, education must be geared to strengthen the people first of all in the efficacy of educational processes. He said that it is the responsibility of teachers, not only to prove to the people that their national salvation lies in their own hands through efforts and sweat, but also set the example for students and people to follow, the teachers themselves engaging in productive activities.

He pointed out that thirdly, increased attention will be given to health and physical education in order to improve physical endurance and the health of the people. He emphasized that a strong nation is possible only if individual units are healthy.

Fourthly, he said, "The education of the Philippines must contribute its due share in effecting national union. The unity of sentiment, purpose and ideology is what counts most in the struggle and turmoil of life." He added that for this purpose, Tagalog as the national language must be propagated.

JAPAN FELICITATES BURMA'S FREEDOM

Efforts of Burmese to Maintain Well-Earned Independence Lauded by Isono

Japan's heartiest felicitations to Burma and the Burmese people on the occasion of the first anniversary of their independence were expressed by Yuzo Isono, Chief of the Overseas Publicity Section of the Board of Information, speaking for Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the Spokesman's regular Monday morning foreign press conference.

Mr. Isono voiced high praise for Burma's past efforts for the attainment of her independence and her present fight to maintain that independence and declared that "Japan is confident and her allies are confident that by our individual and collective efforts ultimate victory will be won and the liberation of Greater East Asia permanently secured."

Mr. Isono's statement follows:

Worthy of Independence

"Just one year ago, on August first, Burma became an independent State. One year later, today, she stands with her 17,000,000 people a nation which is proving worthy of independence.

"Burma fought for it for three score years under British tyranny. She fought for it with the start of the present war by cooperating heart and soul with the Imperial Japanese Forces. She now fights to maintain and preserve it with her own sweat and blood with full consciousness of the historical truth that no nation can win or preserve its independence without its own efforts and sacrifices.

"During the first year of Burma's independence, we have seen her 17,000,000 people under the leadership of Prime Minister and Head of State Dr. Ba Maw courageously surmounting all the difficulties and hardships created by the war and making rapid strides in the task of national construction. At the same time, they have not for once forgotten the reality which made their independence possible, nor the reality which they must face and overcome in order to secure it permanently, that is, the War of Greater East Asia.

"This is a war for the liberation of Greater East Asia from Anglo-American bondage. Burma's independence was achieved in the process of the war by the victory of Japanese arms and the heroic efforts of the Burmese people in demonstrating their fitness for independence. It follows, therefore, that Burmese independence depends not only upon the efforts of the leaders and people to construct and strengthen their national structure in fulfilling the requisite conditions of independence, but also upon victory in the War of Greater East Asia. Without that victory Burma inevitably will have to descend to a state of misery.

Playing Vital Role

"In faithful observance of the Pact of Alliance with Japan and by declaring war against the United States and Britain, Burma has mobilized her total strength to fight against the common enemy. Standing as she does on the western front lines of East Asia, she is playing an important role. She is effectively carrying out her functions as a base for the liberation of India and the isolation of Chungking, by supplying the front line forces with war materials. Her own people have contributed enormously to the task of maintaining the flow of military supplies by annihilating or capturing enemy air-borne troops which have attempted to disrupt our rear lines. And most of all, the Burmese Defense Army which has been undergoing rigorous training is already in action and soon is expected to play an even more positive role in the fighting.

"By her prodigious efforts at national contruction and by her positive efforts in the prosecution of war, Burma has demonstrated her determination to make her independence secure. With the Anglo-American counter-offensive gaining in intensity and approaching closer, the nations and peoples of Asia who have been the victims of the same scourge of Anglo-American aggrandizement are called upon to fight for the freedom they now enjoy with greater exertion of all their efforts in the spirit that now drives the people of Burma. Japan is confident and her allies are confident that by our individual and collective efforts ultimate victory will be won and the liberation of Greater East Asia permanently secured.

"Burma rose to independent nationhood in the midst of war. She has overcome hardships and difficulties with courage and self-sacrifice and has proved herself worthy of a great nation. With the growing intensity of war even greater trials must yet be surmounted, but we are confident that the people of Burma, hand in hand with the people of Japan who are determined to spare no efforts for victory, will triumph over them.

"On this happy occasion of the first anniversary of Burma's independence, Japan and all East Asia join together in sending heartiest felicitations to Head of State Dr. Ba Maw and the people of Burma on their brilliant accomplishments of the past year and assure them that we are all behind Burma just as Burma on the western front of East Asia is fighting in the common interest of all of us."

Household Industries in Burma Produce Cloth, Cooking Oil, Soap, Clogs, Cigars

Domei

MANDALAY, July 30.—Various household industries carried on in all parts of Upper Burma are serving the dual purpose of meeting the people's requirements in their daily life and enabling the women and children to earn extra income to help adjust their family finances.

The greater part of the cotton crops harvested in the vicinity of Mandalay and Myingyan are sent to spinning plants where the production of cloth each month averages 200,000 yards. The remainder is distributed to various households where Burmese women can be seen daily working their hand-looms, weaving cloth to make their own longyi or to be sold at the markets.

The method of extracting oil from peanuts through the use of mortars has been revived. Although primitive in method, each mortar is capable of producing roughly 10 viss (one viss equals about one quart) of oil daily. A similar device may be seen in many households in upper Burma, some equipped with one mortar and others with two to five.

Washing soap as well as toilet articles are also made by household industries. A fairly good soap is available at the markets without paying unreasonable prices as raw materials such as the coconut and other vegetable oils are abundant.

In many homes outside the Mandalay municipality and even in rural districts, many people are engaged in making leather slippers and wooden clogs which are carried to the markets by women or sold directly to the public en route.

Rolling Burmese cigars, popularly known as "serei," also ensures pocket money for girls between the ages of 10 and 18 years. Each place employs from three to eight girls who turn out a cigar every few minutes with amazing skill and speed. The market price of these home-made cigars ranges from five to 25 cents.

Cable Briefs

BRITISH KILL 38 INDIANS DETAINED IN DACCA JAIL

Indian political prisoners, numbering 38, who were sent to Dacca Jail by the British Government in August, 1943, were killed. Upon interrogation in Bengal, Prime Minister Sir N. Muddin of the Provincial Government declared that the prisoners had protested against bad treatment resulting in general unrest during which 12 Indians were killed on the spot and the remaining 26 succumbed later. Muddin revealed that 155 prisoners were wounded and took the occasion to announce that 150 members of the Congress Party were still imprisoned.

PRICES IN ROME SKYROCKET AS FOE CORNERS ALL GOODS

The unprecedented high cost of living in Rome is revealed in a report from the Italian capital by correspondent Julio Casas of the Madrid paper Arriba who attributes the cause to the selfish cornering of goods by American Supply Commissar Colonel Charles Poletti.

Prospects are exceedingly gloomy as foodstuff is totally lacking and transportation facilities with South Italy are still largely interrupted and no other means are available. Prices increased by 800 per cent as compared to 1940 but it is practically impossible to purchase most articles. People have little hope that conditions will improve.

BRITISH BLUNDERING BLAMED FOR FOOD SHORTAGE IN INDIA

The continued shortage of food in India is blamed upon Britain and the British who are in complete control of vast sections of the people who are underfed and where a frightful famine occurred last year and where—according to the manifesto issued by a group of Indian leaders—another threatens, reports Reuter.

The situation cannot be met by the pin-pricking tactics used by Leopold Amery, British Secretary of State for India, against the Provincial Government nor can it be left to the authorities at Delhi. The fault lies with Whitehall and it is up to Amery to prove to Parliament that he has done and is doing his duty.

SERVICE HELD FOR KUMAI

Reverend Tasaki Conducts Rites at Hongo Church—Many Attend

Funeral services for Kiyoshi Kumai of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai and Gil Balais, on the non-official staff of the same Society, were held at 2 p.m. on Monday at the Hongo Church in Hongo-ku. The deceased were killed in an accident while on an official mission. Conducting the services was the Reverend Tasaki while the Reverend Toku read the sermon and the Reverend Ogawa the prayers. Eulogies were delivered by Sukehide Kabayama of the Foreign Office and Matsuzo Nagai, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai. A large number of persons were present at the services.

Obituary

Horei Kawakami, 64, a member of the House of Representatives from the third electoral constituency of Niigata Prefecture, died of illness at his home town of Nagaoka on July 28. Upon the amalgamation of the Niigata Chuo Shimbun, of which he was president, with the Niigata Nippo, he became managing-director of the newly merged vernaculars. He was elected member of the Lower House in 1942.

BIGGER RICE OUTPUT IS ASSURED FOR P.I.

Acreage of Crops Planted Is Said Greater Than That Of Last Year

Domei

MANILA, July 30.—Weather conditions becoming favorable for rice planting, the nation-wide food production drive is being accelerated under the supervision of official agents of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

According to the latest reports received by Agriculture Minister Rafael R. Alunan, acreage of rice planted this year is greater than that of last year, indicating the enthusiastic public response to the administration's increased food production campaign.

In line with the food self-sufficiency drive this year, a number of last year's cotton plantations has been converted into paddyfields.

Hilarion Silayan, Manager of the Food Production Office, revealed that all the provinces in Central Luzon have fulfilled their respective quota for planting rice and that the planting of substitute crops such as camote (sweet potatoes), cassava and corn is progressing rapidly.

Meanwhile, Governor Nicaber Caraghu of Cagayan disclosed that his province has been thoroughly prepared up for the increased production, with the people exerting efforts toward stepping up the planting of staple crops. Under the able administration of Governor Jose de Lee Ceces, former Chief of the Philippine Constabulary, Bulacan Province, is likewise making great strides with all arable land placed under cultivation.

Ministry officials said that an increased rice output is assured this year with the National Rice Growers' Association pledging all-out cooperation to the administration.

Dr. Amano & Dr. Amano
MEDICAL ARTS CLINIC
No. 12, Shinryudo-cho, Azabu, Tokyo
Tel. 48-5182
K. W. Amano, M.D., D.Sc.
F. Y. Amano, A.B., M.D.
Karuizawa Office
No. 2197 (Roppontsuji)
Hours: 9 to 12 a.m.

H. OBA
HAIR DRESSING PARLORS
Ladies' Hair Shampoo, Electrical Face and Head Massage
PERMANENT WAVE
(Rapid Hair Drying Process)
Branch Parlor:
Basement of Imperial Hotel Lobby
Main Parlor:
4, Itchome, Tamuracho, Shiba, Tokyo
Tel.: Ginza (57) 1062

House to Let
A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe.
Office to Let
Several office rooms to let in Kobe.
Real Estate for Sale
Several properties for sale, large and small, in hand.
Apply to
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents and Chartered Accountants
66, Motomachi-dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, KOBE
Tel. Sannomiya 1423, 1424, & 780
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

Pure Malt Whisky Distilled in Pot Stills
And Aged in Wood
SUNTORY WHISKY

NITTO BLACK TEA
Highly Fragrant, Healthful and Invigorating Drink for Wartime Life
Sole Distributors: MITSUI BUSSAN K.K.
Manufacturers: MITSUI NORIN K.K.

The Sumitomo Bank Limited
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed ..¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 72,650,000
President: HAYASHI OKAHASHI
Home Offices:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Nihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.
Overseas Offices:
SHANGHAI and DAIREN
Kobe Branch:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: Sannomiya (3) 41-46
Kyoto Branch:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: Honkyoku (3) 2111-2115

Classified Ads.
Advertisements or replies (in the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted
EDUCATED Japanese gentleman, seeks position in foreign firm in any capacity. Can speak and write English well. Apply Box No. 148, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted
REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kanata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanata 3517.

Real Estate for Sale
NICE semi-foreign house, located near Oji, quiet surroundings, with big atelier suitable for artist. No dealers. Reasonable price. Tokyo Central Post Office Box 393.

For Sale
ELECTRIC water pump, in good condition, complete with motor, tank, meters and automatic switch. Make offers. Apply Box No. 147, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
GAS range with three and half burners and oven. Please apply Box 150, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
MODERN house with telephone, seven rooms and a cellar. Location near Higashi-Kitazawa station, Odawara Express Railway Line. Telephone Yotsuya 5476.
SIX gallons Double Life imported motor oil. Especially suited for fine engines. Apply Box 149, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
TUXEDO and smoking jacket, German made, in excellent condition, also 3 sport shirts. Please apply Box 145, Nippon Times Tokyo.

Professional Notices
DENTAL
HIDEYOSHI Dental Office, Dr. I. Hideyoshi. Bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3052, 3653.
K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 22-0440.
MASSAGE
MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.
MEDICAL
PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita, Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.
DR. M. TAKAHASHI (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop, Shimo-meguro, 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0477.
HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-2890.
PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m., mornings only Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0315.

General
TYPEWRITERS
INABA Typewriter Office, 19 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-3001, 1598. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Typewriting done in Japanese type. Repairing, cleaning and also accessories.

"All for Greater East Asia, Makes a Greater East Asia for All"
THE YASUDA TRUST COMPANY, LTD.
President: S. ANNEN
HEAD OFFICE:
Gofukubashi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo

Office: .....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer.....SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
2, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353. Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003. Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin." Furikae No. Tokyo 64348.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 2970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1944

Burma's Independence Anniversary

Today marks the first anniversary of the founding of the present Government of Burma as the government of a fully independent and sovereign nation. The boundless joy and pride which the Burmese people must feel today can well be imagined by all the kindred peoples of Greater East Asia who share in the same aspirations and ideals. The Japanese nation extends its heartfelt congratulations to the Burmese nation on this most felicitous occasion.

Well may the Burmese people welcome this day with joy and pride, for it commemorates one of the most significant events in all their long and glorious history. For many decades a victim of British conquest and tyranny, Burma a year ago today at last succeeded in regaining the independence which was her historical birthright and in taking her rightful place among the respected free nations of the world. Today commemorates the day of redemption, the day of triumphant restoration of the national destiny which though long suppressed had never been forgotten, the day of vindication of the aspiration which had ever been faithfully nurtured through all the long years of adversity.

But it is not merely the regaining of independence which the Burmese people can celebrate today. The tremendous accomplishments which their nation has been able to attain already in the one brief year of independence provide additional reasons for more than ordinary joy and pride.

First of all among the accomplishments of the past year is the vigor and courage with which the Burmese people have pushed the prosecution of the present war. They have magnificently demonstrated that they realize that independence is not something which can be conferred by legal fiat but that it is something which must be gained and defended by constant toil and sacrifice, that independence which is real is something which is worth preserving at the cost of blood and tears. By their readiness to shed their life blood and by their readiness to endure their tears of suffering in the war to protect their liberty, the Burmese people have gloriously proved their right to the free estate which is now theirs again.

The other nations of Greater East Asia owe Burma an eternal debt of gratitude for this fighting spirit whicn she has shown during this past year. For Burma, in fighting to preserve her independence, has been fighting to preserve the security of all East Asia. Standing at the most exposed forefront of East Asia's military frontier, Burma has been the sentinel of East Asia's western approaches. Burma's courageous battle has kept the other nations of East Asia safe and sound. Particularly is Japan grateful for the intimate cooperation extended by Burma's military forces and for the enthusiastic support in both materials and manpower offered by the Burmese population. This debt which Japan and rest of East Asia have come to owe to Burma is an attainment of which the Burmese people may well be proud.

Another of the accomplishments of the past year of which the Burmese people may well be proud is the tremendous progress which the Government of Burma has made in laying the foundations of a sound permanent national structure. Despite the fact that she is in the midst of a sanguinary struggle for her very life, despite the fact that her cities and her countryside are even now being subjected to the ravages of war, Burma has steadily perfected her governmental organization and re-ordered her social structure on a long-range permanent basis. The recent visit of the Special Research Commission under Dr. Ba Han to Japan and the other countries of Greater East Asia is an example of the systematic and scientific manner in which Burma is carrying on the construction of her national life for an enduring future.

Still another accomplishment of the Burmese nation is the place which she has assumed in the international order. This position of Burma in the society of nations is best exemplified in her joint sponsorship of the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations. By her adhesion to this fundamental charter so pregnant in meaning to the world of today and tomorrow, Burma has definitely placed herself on the side of the progressive and constructive forces of the world. She has entered into the intimate fraternity of kindred and neighboring East Asiatic nations whose mutual pledge of all-embracing cooperation and reciprocal respect guarantees the prosperity which will come from mutual aid and the untrammeled independence which will come from joint defense and mutual respect for each other's sovereignty. She has placed her weight behind the principles of moral justice which hold the only hope for the eventual establishment of lasting world peace and the progressive advance of civilization.

To the Burmese nation which has attained these great accomplishments in the one brief year since its foundation, from the dynamic and inspiring Prime Minister and Head of State Ba Maw down to the humblest citizen, the greatest honors are due. Well may the Burmese nation celebrate its first natal anniversary with joy and pride. Japan and the world share in the joy and extend their heartiest congratulations.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Already, in this life,
I have attained to Immortality:
I shall not perish:

For me, for me, is broken,
Once and for all, the weary round
Of birth and death:

The chains of self-deception, greed and hatred,
Whereby a soul is fixed upon this wheel of earthly life,
Are broken all away:

From time's beginning man has died,
But I have conquered Time itself:

Ooh, soon this mortal flesh of mine
Shall joyfully be laid aside,
And I shall live,
Immortally shall live:

Therefore I cleanse myself against that Day,
Cleaving to purity of heart and life:

In God I have this certainty of life undying,
In God and in God's love,
Close to my heart:
He, he alone
Hath conquered death in me, for me.

A Year Ago Today

August 1, 1943

Burma became an independent nation today under His Excellency Dr. Ba Maw, who assumed the positions of Head of State and Prime Minister. Immediately upon the proclamation of its independence, the new nation declared war upon the United States and Britain and entered into an alliance with Japan.

* * *

Burma having become an independent nation today, the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in Burma Area, issued a proclamation, effective today, liquidating the Japanese military administration in that country.

* * *

The Japanese Military Administration in Java issued a statement today promising wider privileges to the native inhabitants in the future permitting them to participate in the administration. This magnanimous act by the Military Administration is an expression of their faith placed in the local inhabitants.

* * *

The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today that in their war on American and British shipping and especially on vessels used by the enemy in landing troops in the Mediterranean during July, the Reich forces sank 94 enemy vessels aggregating 554,241 tons and damaged 53 others, totaling 246,750 tons.

* * *

The National Government of China today formally recognized Burma.

* * *

Chilean President Juan Antonio Rios invested Finance Minister Guillermo Del Pedregal with the right to sell three Chilean merchantmen to the United States.

CAMERAMAN ON A SUBMARINE

Hard Life Aboard Undersea Craft Told by Photographer

By YOHEI MASAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

The arduous life aboard a submarine cannot be fully described by mere words. It must be experienced. The ordeal is beyond one's imagination. For instance, the limitation of fresh air, sunlight and water to the minimum is such that one realizes for the first time the true value of them. The men on guard duty have a strenuous time but those in the engine room fare far worse because they must remain below for days on end in cramped quarters, without a glimpse of the sea, sunlight, or even the sight of successfully torpedoed enemy crafts.

As soon as the craft nears a base everyone rushes to the decks for fresh air, some even stuff several cigarettes into their mouths to gain relief. To those having lived under electric lights for such a long time, everything appears covered with a yellowish tint as if they were suffering from jaundice.

Before boarding the submarine, many people told me that I would very quickly lose my appetite, but as soon as our trip began I was pleasantly surprised with specially prepared delicacies. For the first ten days fresh foods were plentiful but after that only canned foods were served day after day and it was difficult to take and soon we longed for a simple bowl of bean paste soup and rice. Meanwhile, we kept taking numerous vitamin and digestive pills. Broiled fresh fish from a chance catch on the decks often proved to be life savers.

When a trip under sea is long, the temperature in the compartments rises to a high degree and the men strip themselves almost completely except for towels tied around the head, neck and waist. All this seemed a rather strange get-up at first but upon inquiring, I found that the towels served a very logical purpose of catching perspiration falling from the forehead, neck and upper parts of the body, thus keeping the hands free to manipulate the oily machines.

Fighting unseen foes seemed a thankless task as the days passed eventless. I often talked with my assistant and hoped and prayed for a chance to film something worthwhile. At last, while we were passing through a certain strait our wishes were granted.

The piercing sound of the buzzer sent us all to our posts and the commander, eyes glued to the periscope, watched intently as the enemy ship came straight towards us unaware of its fate. I wanted to film the actual torpedo attack but I was not permitted to do so for it was too much of a risk. Retaliatory attacks were always possible. A moment after the command, "Ready!" the deadly missile was released leaving behind a deep, resounding roar. A tenseness filled the ship. Just 53 seconds by the second watch, a terrific detonation resounded twice. The torpedo had hit its mark. Suddenly, our ship was full of rejoicing; men shouting banzai and clapping hands. Clasping my camera, I waited anxiously for my chance to film the scene. I became impatient. Had the captain forgotten about me? Soon the order, "camera ready" roared above my head. The water-tight hatch was opened, and I climbed to the tower. Not waiting for the second periscope to be lifted I put my eyes to the lens and observed that the enemy marauder had been split in two in the shape of the letter V and was now fast being swallowed up in a huge whirlpool. The awesome scene struck me quite speechless and I all but forgot to film the scene.

The commander shouting, "Hurry, hurry!" brought me back to my senses. In my haste and agitation, I could not adjust the camera properly. The long unused machine seemed rusty. Focusing at random I held the camera steady with my hands, and when I finally pushed the button, the creaking sound of the camera crank was a most welcome sound. After attaching the camera to the periscope, the rest was one continuous struggle with the motion of the ship. It was literally blindfold camera work, and I seemed to be working through a sort of a sixth sense. After detaching the camera in order to replenish the film, I took a glance through the periscope and discovered to my great surprise that the torpedoed ship had completely disappeared. I saw three cutters saving the enemy survivors on the quite sea and wanted to catch them with my camera but after refilling it I found that our ship had already submerged.

The entire episode took but 14 minutes from the release of the torpedo to the complete submersion of the enemy ship. From the raising of the periscope for filming submerging of the submarine was but a matter of two minutes. It was only through the wholehearted support of all my shipmates that I was able to film so successfully the torpedo attack on an enemy ship. I shall never forget the thrill as long as I live.

U.S. Provocations Against Japan

U.S. Frequently Meddled in Affairs of Japan Not Directly of Concern to Her

By KOSAKU TAMURA

Part II

The great American diplomatic offensive against Japan during the first World War eventually took four principal forms: first, the intervention in Japanese relations with China and Russia; second, the effort to bind Japanese capital investment in China to the common area of the new four-power Consortium; third, the participation in the Allied military intervention in Siberia in order to check Japanese activities from within; and fourth, the insistence on the unconditional restoration of Shantung to China.

The Shantung question put before the Paris Peace Conference simply resolved itself into the choice of transferring the former leased territory of Kiaochow directly to China or of transferring it to Japan in the expectation that she would carry out her promise to re-transfer it to China.

President Wilson was in a great measure responsible for the prominence which the Shangtung question received at Paris. He had shown great sympathy with and interest in China throughout his Administration and, like Bryan and Lansing, he was exceedingly suspicious of Japan's good intentions toward China. "The Japanese crisis," says Ray Stannard Baker, "troubled the President more than any other and the result of none satisfied him less."

During the interval of two years and a half between the conferences of Paris and Washington the Japanese Government made every effort to induce the Chinese Government to enter into direct negotiations in order to settle the Shantung question. But believing that they could have the support of the United States, the Chinese Government refused to entertain any proposal on the part of the Japanese Government.

Approached U.S.

The Japanese Ambassador in Washington, considering it important that the coming Washington Conference should be held in an atmosphere as friendly as possible in order that it should be a success, approached on July 21, 1921 the Secretary of State with a proposal that the United States should suggest to China to take up the Shantung question with Japan in direct negotiation.

Hughes was deeply moved by the reasoned appeal of Shidehara and he agreed to persuade the Chinese to initiate discussions with the Japanese with two American and two British observers in attendance.

No less than thirty-six meetings were held before the final settlement could be reached. Upon the successful close of the Shantung negotiations, the President of China sent a telegraphic communication to the President of the United States thanking him for the fact that "through the untiring friendly interest taken by your Excellency and by all the American Delegates, a solution of the long standing Shantung question has been made possible."

On December 13, 1921, the Four Power Treaty was signed in Washington. On that day came an end to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which for twenty-two years since January 30, 1902, had been the cornerstone of peace and security in the Far East.

"The treaty between Great Britain and Japan has been the cause of much searchings of heart, of some suspicions, of a good deal of animadversion in important sections of opinion in the United States," declared Balfour in his speech to the Washington Conference on December 10, 1921, "and I think that from the historical point of view that attitude may at first cause surprise, for certainly nothing was further from the thoughts of the original framers of the treaty between Japan and Great Britain than that it could touch in the remotest way, either for good or for evil, the interests of the United States. The United States seemed as remote from any subject touched in the original agreement, as Chile or Peru."

Did Not Affect U.S.

"It has been pointed out over and over again that there is nothing in that treaty to affect the United States," remarked Lord Bryce in 1921 after his visit to America. "Nevertheless, nine men out of ten in the United States continue to repeat that England is the ally—exclusive ally of Japan, and that the effect of the treaty has been and is to make Japan think she has a comparatively free hand and may adopt policies of aggression on which she would otherwise fear to embark. No explanations seem likely to remove this impression from the American mind."

"It may be stated without reservation that one of the most important factors in the Far Eastern situation was the Anglo-Japanese Alliance," says the Report of the American Delegation to the Washington Conference submitted to the President on February 9, 1922. "The Alliance has been viewed by the people of the United States with deep concern. The continuance of the Alliance could not fail to be regarded as seriously prejudicial to our interests. Without reviewing the reasons for this disquietude, it was greatly increased by the state of international tension which had arisen in the Pacific area."

The reasons for that disquietude on the part of the United States were explained by Secretary Hughes to the British Ambassador on June 23, 1921. Hughes said that "the American people took a very deep interest in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance; that as he looked into the future there was only one serious source of difficulty in the Far East; that the American Government had very clear policies in the Far East which had been frequently stated; that the policy of the American Government had embraced what had been called the Open Door Policy and the integrity of China, and now in view of existing conditions also embraced the integrity of Russia; that if Great Britain and Japan had any arrangement by which Great Britain was to support the special interests of Japan, the latter might be likely, at the insistence of the militaristic party, to be led to take positions which would call forth protests from the United States, and that in making such representations the United States might find itself virtually alone; that the making of such representations might be called for by American opinion and yet might be met with considerable opposition in Japan, leading to a state of irritation among the people in both countries; that such a condition of affairs would be fraught with mischief; and that if it were true that the policies of Great Britain in the Far East were like our own there should be cooperation between Great Britain and the United States." The Secretary of State concluded his observations with a mild threat in invoking the moss-grown Irish question in order to bring the British Government into line with American policy in Eastern Asia.

Main Object of Treaty

"The chief and most important point of the Four Power Treaty is the termination of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. That was the main object of the treaty," declared Senator Lodge on the floor of the Senate. "It is sufficient to say that in my judgment the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was the most dangerous element in our relations with the Far East and with the Pacific. Wars come from suspicions which develop into hatreds and hatreds which develop into wars. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance caused a growing feeling of suspicion not only in the United States but in Canada. On the other hand it tended to give a background to Japan which encouraged the war spirit and large preparations both by land and sea for future conflict. It immobilized England and prevented the exercise of her influence in the East for the cause of peace."

As was wittingly remarked by a Japanese diplomat to a British colleague, the British gave to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance a "splendid funeral."

On May 7, 1919, the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference at Paris, with President Wilson participating, had mandated to Japan the German islands in the Pacific north of the equator. Among these islands, lying athwart the path from Hawaii to the Philippines via Wake and Guam, was the tiny island of Yap. Until his attention was drawn to it by his naval and communications experts at Paris, Wilson had never heard of the island.

On three recorded occasions prior to the decision of May 7, Wilson and Lansing had expressed the opinion, in what they later called the reservations, that the control of Yap should be international. But none of the other parties to the decision had accepted as conditions precedent to the award. Anyhow Wilson had then concurred in the award and signed the Versailles Treaty.

No more was heard of the matter until the spring of 1920 when the United States Government started to organize a conference on international electrical communications at Washington. The American interest in Yap was reawakened, and on November 12, 1920, a year and a half after the Supreme Council had mandated the German Islands to Japan, the United States Government revived the claims that Wilson had raised at Paris.

The Japanese Government promptly rejected this claim, and replied that the decision of the Supreme Council involved no reservations whatever in regard to the island of Yap. The British Government also rejected the American contentions, pointing out that an examination of the minutes of the Supreme Council disclosed no record that President Wilson had made any reservations when the decision was taken. Similar reply was received from France. Secretaries of State Colby and Hughes, however, exhausted their abundant supply of legal talent in a protracted effort to revive Wilson's so-called reservations. Hair-splitting legal controversy ensued, and at last the United States came to assert that it had never consented to the assignment of Yap under mandate to Japan, nor to the terms of the mandate under which Japan should hold the mandate over any of the German islands north of the equator; that Yap should not go to any single Power; and that it should be internationalized.

Made No Protest

Japan's stand was that there had been no protest against the decision of the Supreme Council for over a year and a half and then the United States had all of a sudden made its protest; that the fact that the islands had been allocated to Japan was known to its people; that it would produce a very painful impression if it appeared that as a result of the protest made by the United States long after, Japan was forced to give up what was regarded as already hers; and that to do this would be humiliating to Japan. Japan was forced to accede to all the demands the United States was pleased to put forth, in order to get a mere nominal mandate on the Island of Yap. The purse was with difficulty kept, but its contents were stolen away. All the decisions reached at the Paris Peace Conference in favor of Japan were torn up at Washington. As was the case with the Shantung question, the United States succeeded in carrying its point in the case of the Yap controversy.

On May 15, 1924 the Immigration Bill providing for the exclusion of alien ineligible to citizenship—legal phraseology designed to exclude the Japanese without naming them—was passed by the United States Congress. President Coolidge put his signature on the Bill on May 26, and it became effective from July 1 of that year.

"There can be no question that such a statutory exclusion will be deeply resented by the Japanese people," wrote Secretary Hughes to Albert Johnson on February 7, 1924. "The Japanese are a sensitive people, and unquestionably would regard such a legislative enactment as putting a stigma upon them. The question is whether it is worthwhile thus to affront a friendly nation and what gain there would be from such action. It is to be noted that if the quota system were to be applied to Japan there would be a total of only 246 Japanese immigrants entitled to enter under the quota."

The Act was regarded by the Japanese people as discriminatory; it cut them to the quick and aroused throughout the nation a bitterness and resentment toward the United States which was as intense as it was universal. The date upon which the law took effect was made a day of national mourning and humiliation; an obscure Japanese patriot committed suicide near the American Embassy in Tokyo as a protest against the wrong which had been done his country by one who professed to be his friend and millions of Japanese have sworn to themselves that they would never forget the injury.

"It is not the intentions of the Japanese Government to question the sovereign rights of any country to regulate immigration to its own territories," says the Japanese note of April 10, 1924. "Nor is it their desire to send their nationals to the countries where they are not wanted. On the contrary the Japanese Government showed from the very beginning of this problem their perfect willingness to cooperate with the United States Government to effectively prevent by all honorable means the entrance into the United States of such Japanese nationals as are not desired by the United States, and have given ample evidences thereof, the facts of which are well known to the United States Government. To Japan the question is not one of expediency but of principle. To her the mere fact that a few hundreds or thousands of her nationals will or will not be admitted into the domains of other countries is immaterial, so long as no question of national susceptibilities is involved. The question is whether Japan as a nation is or is not entitled to the proper respect and consideration of other nations—in this case the United States of America."

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

We protract the career of time by employment, we lengthen the duration of our lives by wise thoughts and useful actions. Life to him who wishes not to have lived in vain is thought and action.—Zimmermann.

* * *

He who will not apply himself to business evidently discovers that he means to get his bread by cheating, stealing, or begging, or else is wholly void of reason.—Ischomachus.

* * *

To know how to grow old is the master-work of wisdom, and one of the most difficult chapters in the great art of living.—Amiel.

* * *

If you would create something, you must be something.—Goethe.

Burma's National Movement

New Spirit Is Being Infused Into Burmese Life After Years of British Aggression

By GOTARO OGAWA
Adviser to the Burmese Government

Editor's Note: The following is the substance of an interview recently had by a reporter of the magazine "Sozo" with Gotaro Ogawa while the latter was sojourning back home. The interview, clarifying the existing conditions in Burma was rendered in the form of questions and answers:

Q. I imagine that the outlook of the Burmese people since their independence must be quite sanguine.

A. Yes. While Britain was overlording in the Orient, extraterritoriality was an appendage, you might say. But it is a different picture now. Although Burma's organization is still incomplete, she has obtained complete independence thanks to the Japanese generosity and magnanimity. This fact naturally makes the Burmese very happy, and very enthusiastic. So, the question that concerns them most today is how to bring up and develop Burma as a complete independent nation. For this they have adopted a national slogan, namely, "one blood, one voice, one command."

Q. What is the meaning of that motto?

A. The term "one blood" stands for a state built up and maintained exclusively by the Burmese people. Hitherto the Burmese were dominated by the British, who used the Hindus as their cat's paw in overlording them, thus reducing the Burmese to occupy the lowest stratum of society. As I said, now that the strutting and overbearing British have gone, it is a real, bright nation built up by the Burmese alone, and it came to select as their national motto, "one blood."

Q. And the next one, "one voice?"

Had Many Parties

A. The "voice" in this sense is synonymous with the expression. There existed many voices in Burma in the former days. For example, in the field of politics there thrived all sorts of organizations and parties, so profuse that they were created in the morning and disbanded in the evening, and what banded together today turned into separate bodies tomorrow. They changed so swiftly that it was impossible to grasp their real national policy. This was all due to the British policy which aimed at dominating the people by maneuvering various parties.

But with the birth of new Burma this was all eliminated. The result was to have only one voice by consolidating different parties into one big organization. In other words, they were all united under Prime Minister Ba Maw.

Q. And the last one, "one command?"

A. What is meant by "one command" or one order is that the double administrative system under the British rule was disposed of at the time of her independence and made into a single governing body. In the former days the British Viceroy wielded an unlimited power. In reality he could do almost anything in the administrative way, but the British Government did permit the Burmese to form a cabinet of their own. This was done as an appeasement, a sort of a makeshift and a camouflage. This separate administrative body was made up of members of the Burmese political party that controlled the majority in the National Assembly. Although the Cabinet Ministers of this body were all Burmese, except that of the Defense Minister, they were just figureheads, as indicated from the fact that all the offices of Vice-Ministers were occupied by the British who had the real power. And even the lesser Burmese officials under the Vice-Ministers were checkmated in their work by the minor British officials. In short, while Burma was said to be enjoying an autonomy, in reality she was under complete British rule. In these circumstances it was only natural to see some patriotic Burmese rise up from time to time in just protest, but not making much headway until the Japanese came. As the Japanese advanced into Burma and drove out the British, and granted independence, Burma came to establish a real, single administrative system. Hence the people came to adopt the motto, "one command."

Q. What was Britain's colonial policy as applied to Burma?

British Policy of Squeeze

A. Britain just wanted to squeeze the life blood out of the natives to the last drop, and she adopted her policy accordingly. The Burmese were robbed of any ambition to build themselves up economically. For instance, whenever the British desired to put forward some profitable economic plan in Burma, they brought in Indians to operate it. In the field of labor, even in the building of residential houses, they imported Indian contractors to attend to it. In this way the Burmese had no chance to get up in the world.

In the financial field also the British had the Indian money lenders put out loans on the Burmese land and property to fleece them. And for distributing daily necessities under ration they had Indians to handle it. Those Burmese who had stored things were forced to depend upon the Indians for disposal, let alone relying on them for the getting of the necessaries of life.

Thus, the Burmese were rendered spiritless. And as they were prevented from economic growth they naturally became indolent. Yet the British were indifferent to all this, and it was only natural that the Burmese should degenerate into a listless lot.

Now with the new Burmese Government it has become its duty and work to revive the people who have been habitually dull and sluggish for so long. By putting new life into them and by making their work, it seeks to help push the Greater East Asia War. And as such cooperation is important to win this war, the work it has on hand carries quite a significance.

New Movement

Q. Tell me about the new popular movement in Burma.

A. There is a movement afoot for organizing all over the country, women officials, village headmen, priests, students, and in fact all the strata of the Burmese society. The idea is that through these different organizations everybody is expected to work.

Q. How about the reform of Burma's administrative system?

A. Burma's administrative system was rotten to the core due to the irresponsible way in which it was attended to by the British officials. Bribery was the order of the day though the British were getting a big salary. By graft committed almost in the open they accumulated wealth. With an eye on this evil, the new Government is trying to install a clean system.

Q. Next, I like to ask you about Burma's cooperative work with Japan.

A. Aside from the question of construction work which is being studied from different angles, it is a foregone conclusion that for her every existence Burma must work together with Japan to fight this war to victory. Therefore, she is doing her very best toward this end. The question at this moment, however, is Burma's increase of food production. She has plenty of rice and other foodstuffs, so, without any worry on this point, she can push the war. In other words, she can extend to Japan her full support. So, she is bent upon the increase of her rice production.

Next is the question of Burma's man-power. She is mobilizing a great number of people to cooperate militarily. Also in the air defense work she is not sparing her efforts. As for man-power team work, what Prime Minister Ba Maw announced is very significant. He said: "When we compare the size of man-power the British obtained by compulsion from us in the former days to what is now cooperating with the Japanese Army, the latter comes up to many times."

Burma's budget is worthy of notice. She has never cut it where the question of pushing the war to a successful conclusion or of cooperation with Japan was involved. Of the sixteen members that constitute the Burmese ministry under Prime Minister Ba Maw there is the Cooperation Minister, who was created for the specific purpose of working together with Japan. All the Ministers of the present Cabinet represent the best of Burma's statesmanship.

Prime Minister Ba Maw is an eloquent speaker and has a direct way of expression. He said recently: "In order to win the Greater East Asia War and succeed in building up a new order for Burma, the Burmese are expected to offer their blood, sweat and courage."

"Blood" stands for the Burmese to shed blood in the prosecution of the war. "Sweat" calls for work to defend the home front. And "courage" means not to get frightened no matter how the war situation may turn, but to meet the enemy unflinchingly. In fact all the Burmese on the home front are meeting the situation like soldiers on the battlefield. This is a true picture of the Burmese war cooperation with Japan.